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Robert M. SAYRE

United States Ambassador
to Panama

Robert Marion Sayre, of Falls Church, Virginia was sworn in October 8, 1969 as U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Panama succeeding Charles W. Adair, Jr. Since July, 1968, Mr. Sayre, a career Foreign Service Officer, had been Ambassador to Uruguay.



Born on August 18, 1924, in Hillsboro, Oregon, Mr. Sayre attended Willamette University (B.S., 1949). In 1956, he received his doctorate in jurisprudence from George Washington University, and in 1960 a master's degree in economics from Stanford. In 1965, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Willamette University.

Mr. Sayre is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, and of the U.S. Supreme Court. From 1942 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Army overseas, attaining the rank of Captain. He is a Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve.

Mr. Sayre entered the Department of State in 1949 serving as an economist, first in the Bureau of Economic Affairs and then in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. In 1952, he became an International Relations Officer in the latter Bureau.

From 1955 to 1957, Mr. Sayre was first Assistant-Officer-in-Charge and then Officer-in-Charge of Inter-American Security Affairs. He served as Chief of the Political Section in Lima from 1957 to 1959, and after a year at Stanford University, was assigned as Economic and Financial Adviser in Havana in 1960. In 1961, he was named Executive Secretary of the President's Task Force on Latin

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America, participating in the formation of the Alliance for Progress.

During 1961-64, Mr. Sayre served successively as Deputy Director and Director of the Office of Mexican Affairs. In 1964 and 1965, he was the Latin American Adviser at the White House. In 1965 he became senior Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, and in 1968 went to Uruguay as Ambassador.

Ambassador Sayre is married to the former Elora Amanda Moynihan, and they have a daughter (Marian Amanda) and two sons (Robert Jr., and Daniel Humphrey).

UNCLASSIFIEDGeneral William B. ROSSON

Commander-in-Chief,
USSOUTHCOM



William B. Rosson was born in Des Moines, Iowa, on August 25, 1918. He received a B.S. degree in business administration from the University of Oregon, where he earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa. General Rosson entered military service as a second lieutenant of Infantry on June 6, 1940.

He served with the 3rd Infantry Division starting in North Africa in 1942 and moving through Italy, France and Germany. At Anzio in 1944 he won the Distinguished Service Cross.

After commanding the 30th Infantry Regiment in occupied Germany, he returned to the United States in 1946 to be an instructor at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He remained at that post until 1949. The following is a chronological list of General Rosson's assignments after 1949.

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Army General Staff Joint War Plans Branch	1949	1951
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, Plans Policy Operation Division	1951	1953
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	1953	1953
U.S. Military Advisory Group, Indo-China	1953	1955

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Regimental Commander, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division, USAREUR	Jun 55	May 56
Army Member, Chairman's Staff Group, US Army Element, Office Joint Chiefs of Staff Washington, D.C.	Jun 56	Aug 59
Student, National War College, Washington, D.C.	Aug 59	Jun 60
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Operations Division, HQ USAREUR	Apr 61	Jan 62
Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff, US Army, for Special Warfare	Feb 62	Jul 63
Director, US Strike Command Joint Test and Evaluation Task Force, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida	Jul 63	Jun 65
Chief of Staff, US Military Assistance Command, Vietnam	Jul 65	Apr 67
Commanding General, TF Oregon, RVN	Apr 67	Jun 67
Commanding General IFFORGEV, RVN	Aug 67	Feb 68
Deputy Commanding General, HQ, USMACV Forward	1 Mar 68	9 Mar 68
Commanding General, Provisional Corps, Vietnam	Mar 68	Jul 68
Director, Policy & Plans Directorate, JCS, Washington D.C.	Aug 68	Apr 69

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Special Assistant to COMUSMACV, RVN	14 Apr 69	30 Apr 69
Deputy Commander, USMACV, RVN	May 69	Oct 70
Commander in Chief, USARPAC, Fort Shafter, Hawaii	Oct 70	Dec 72
Commander in Chief, US Southern Command	Jan 73	present

While special assistant to the Army Chief of Staff in 1962-63 he was principally concerned with the Army's counter-guerrilla and counterinsurgency activities.

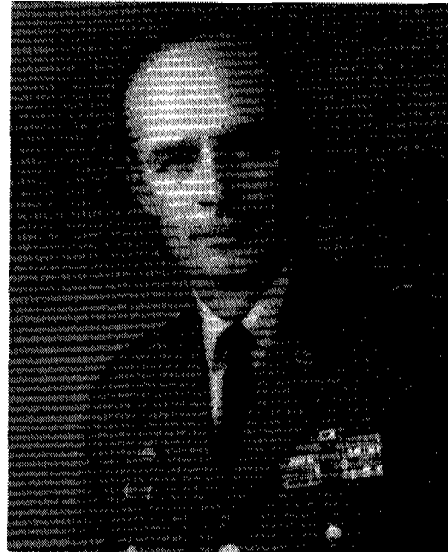
General Rosson is interested in sports as a morale and healthbuilder and enjoys golf and hiking. He is a bachelor.

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Major General David S. PARKER

President, Panama Canal
Company and Governor
of the Canal Zone

David S. Parker was born at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, on March 22, 1919. He graduated from West Point in 1940 and received an M.S. in Civil Engineering from the University of California at Berkely in 1948.



In 1942, he was assigned to the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, first as a company commander in officer candidate school and then with the newly formed Department of Training Publications, where he wrote many of the new field and technical manuals which introduced new equipment and field engineering and construction techniques into the World War II Army.

He was assigned in 1944 to the CINCPAC advance headquarters (Admiral Nimitz' headquarters) at Guam where he was responsible for preparation of the initial engineer plans for follow-on operations to the Ryukyus campaigns. At the end of the war, he was transferred to the engineer section of GHQ FEC (General MacArthur's headquarters) and served in Tokyo as Chief of the Construction Division of that office.

From 1949 to 1952 he was an instructor and assistant professor in the Department of Military Topography and Graphics at the United States Military Academy. From West Point, he went to the Canal Zone as military assistant to the Governor.

In 1956-57, he attended the Army War College and from 1957 to 1960 was in charge of the organization now known as the Engineer Strategic Studies Group under the Chief of Engineers. This organi-

zation specialized in studies in depth on engineer war plans and nuclear weapons employment for the Army General Staff.

In 1960, he was assigned as commander of the 36th Engineer Combat Group in Korea. Upon his return to the United States, he served two years with the newly formed Defense Intelligence Agency. During the Cuban missile crisis, he assisted Ambassador Stevenson in the historic confrontation at the U.N Security Council.

He was appointed as Lieutenant Governor of the Canal Zone and Vice President of the Panama Canal Company in 1963. Promoted to brigadier general in 1965, he served for a year as Division Engineer, North Atlantic Division, Corps of Engineers, with headquarters in New York City.

In June of 1966, he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, as Director of Force Planning Analysis. In July 1968, he became Commanding General, Engineer Troops, U.S. Army Vietnam.

Returning to the United States in November 1969, he was designated as Chairman of a Special Review Panel in the Office, Chief of Staff, United States Army, charged with reviewing current Army organization and making recommendations for changes appropriate for the post-VN period.

He was appointed Governor of the Canal Zone in March, 1971.

Governor Parker is married to the former Betty Angur. The Parkers have four children.



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Department of State

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TELEGRAM

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MEDIA REACTION

1. Early morningers increasing volume of editorial, headline and newsplay on Kissinger with his arrival only hours away.

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2. Theme of heavy editorial play twofold: acclaim for diplomatic talents of US Secretary of State that gives hope Canal problem will be solved at last and assertion that Kissinger's presence is culmination of "long struggle of Panamanian people." Press coverage follows.

DRAFTED BY:

USIS:Rchoes:hmf

DRAFTING DATE

2/7/74

TEL EXT.

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APPROVED BY:

Melvin C. Niswander

CLEARANCES:

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3. Thursday editions semi-independent La Estrella of Panama bannerline "Kissinger meets today with Torrijos" over photos of Kissinger and Torrijos illustrating local story. Story says Kissinger and ~~XX~~ foreign minister Tack will sign 8-point declaration of principles that will serve as guide for subsequent negotiations on new Canal treaty.

4. Frontpage editorial La Estrella titled "Welcome, Dr. Kissinger" praises series of diplomatic successes achieved by Kissinger and asserts that at last US has an "extraordinary competent" Secretary of State after years of "confusion" in foreign policy. Editorial goes on say Kissinger has "achieved understanding" of Panamanian problem, adding that it is first time Washington has understood "need to remedy as quickly as possible a situation that has resulted in embarrassment for US prestige in the international arena." Editorial concludes saying that Secretary's arrival today should be "a date of singular importance" in the history of the very special relations between our country and the United States since a basic and transcendental document will be signed that will clear the way finally so that a juridical instrument of a new type can take shape that will satisfy our most legitimate aspirations." Inside paper carries full page of bio data on Secretary of State.

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CENTRAL AMERICA

Further Details

Madrid EFE in Spanish 0327 GMT 3 Feb 74 C

[Text] San Jose, 2 Feb--The OAS should be reorganized to truly serve the interests of the people of America, said Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Fazio during a news conference. The foreign minister said he had been mentioned as a replacement for the present secretary general of the OAS, Galo Plaza, but that as long as the post of secretary general lacks political and executive functions and consists of being a simple bureaucratic administrator, I am not interested in it.

Fazio said that the functions of the OAS secretary should be similar to those of the UN secretary general. He added that the OAS should have headquarters in all the independent American countries. He said that he does not believe that the Cuban case will be discussed in Mexico during the conference of Latin American foreign ministers with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger because it is not included on the agenda. In reply to a question, Fazio said that his government favors a reexamination of this case to determine whether Cuba persists in not respecting the sovereignty of other peoples, which was the reason it was sanctioned. If its conduct has changed--I believe it has--the sanctions should be lifted so that each country can decide whether or not to establish relations with Havana. Fazio denied that the Central American foreign ministers are planning a conference prior to that in Mexico. We cannot go there as a bloc. That would be improper; furthermore, no details or economic plans will be discussed in Mexico. The bases for the political relations between the United States and Latin America will be established there, he said. In this respect Fazio was optimistic and expressed trust in the ability of Secretary of State Kissinger.

PANAMA

GOVERNMENT CAUTIONS OPPONENTS OVER KISSINGER VISIT

Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 2 Feb 74 C--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Excerpt] Panama City, 1 Feb--Government and Justice Minister Juan Materno Vasquez warned today that the Panamanian Government will not allow the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to be used for domestic political purposes.

During a news conference, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack, the government minister said: "We cannot change the opinions of the various groups. The government admits that it has opponents and that these opponents have the right to express their ideas, but it cannot accept use of events of great importance to our country's history for purposes of domestic politics." Vasquez added that if it comes to that, the government will take action.

TACK ADDRESSES NEWSMEN ON KISSINGER VISIT

Panama City Radio Libertad in Spanish 1330 GMT 1 Feb 74 C

[Portion of Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack's statement to newsmen at news conference held at the Foreign Ministry on 1 February--recorded]

[Text] I wish to say first that this is definitely not a press conference per se, because we are not going to go into details, (?for lack of time), about the U.S. secretary of state's visit. I want you to have a clear idea of the purpose of this meeting so that you may benefit as reporters, when Secretary Kissinger arrives, and you will have a series of criteria which will permit you to make constructive evaluations and commentaries from now on.

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CENTRAL AMERICA

1. All the doubts which certain conservative sectors of the U.S. press tried to sow regarding the arrival of the U.S. statesman in Panama have been dispelled. Undoubtedly, the interests of the colonialist circles, which still cling to the outdated principles of "manifest destiny" and "the big stick policy," in the great power of the north were behind such behavior by the U.S. press.
2. For the first time in the history of our relations with the United States, a secretary of state is coming personally to discuss the causes of conflict emanating from the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty and is doing so with a policy of "new dialog," which calls for reciprocal understanding and respect.
3. Kissinger's personality, which has earned solid international prestige because of the success of his diplomacy, is a pledge of good will that cannot be underestimated at this decisive moment in our destiny.
4. The new triumph of the Revolutionary Government embodied in this visit consolidates the position of respectability which the republic has attained by the tireless efforts of the leader of the revolution who has prodded the consciences of Latin America and the Third World, which today fully support the Panamanian people's undeniable demands.
5. In the face of extraordinary opportunity, everything compels us to maintain a dignified attitude that will not undermine the single-minded unity of the active forces in the country and so that great, optimistic expectations will be matched by the limitless support which is owed to those who direct the negotiations.

At the right time we will analyze the basic agreement reached by the leaders of both nations. We are encouraged by the knowledge that we are at last on the path we desired. There is a right to feel a rational optimism that does not stem from illusory fantasies. There has been much suffering and struggle, but as General Torrijos aptly put it: "There is no evil that lasts a hundred years nor people who can endure it." We are now beginning to reap the harvest of seeds sown with unmatched patriotism and tenacity. The struggle will continue to be difficult as the government chief has asserted, but a promising future lies ahead. This is the best meaning that can be derived from Henry Kissinger's visit. Lyrical promises cannot be expected from him, because he is a man of action who thinks and acts outside the stereotypes of old-fashioned diplomacy. The time has come, consequently, to repeat our clear demands.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS COMING FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jan 74 p 4-a C

[From the Vox Populi, Vox Dei column by Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Commentaries"]

[Text] Despite previous experiences, there is some hope regarding the results of the coming conference of foreign ministers of the hemisphere to begin in Mexico City on 21 February. It should be noted that a kind of "cold war" exists between Latin America and the United States, because of conflicting views of hemispheric relations and particularly on economic development.

In Bogota, after long discussions--and for the first time in the history of inter-American relations--the foreign ministers approved an agenda which has been called a document of unity in the face of the power of the north. Included in this agenda were the most important problems of the region such as that of the Panama Canal. This problem thereby acquired continental stature as was the foreign ministers' intention and there will surely be unity regarding the canal issue at the Mexico meeting.